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WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*).

This well-known perennial creeping clover may be sown in either permanent or temporary pastures or for lawn purposes. It is never sown alone for any of these purposes, but in mixtures with other clovers and grasses. Its small size makes it unadapted for use in hay meadows. It is grown principally in connection with Kentucky bluegrass both in lawns and pastures. In pasture mixtures from 1 to 3 pounds per acre are allowed. When used as one constituent of a lawn-grass mixture as many as 6 or 8 pounds per acre may be used where a thick turf is desired.

White clover is adapted to low meadows where not too wet, especially where the surface soil is mellow and rich, but it will also thrive and furnish a considerable amount of forage on the drier and more sterile upland soils, especially if they have been well prepared for the seeding. On hard and shallow soil white clover is likely to run out after two years, but on lands suited to its growth it will last indefinitely, although it may be partially crowded out by the grasses during certain seasons, only to reappear during the succeeding seasons. The herbage is sweet and contains a large percentage of protein or muscle-forming material, there being about 14 per cent of crude protein in the dry hay. The seed is smaller than that of red clover and weighs 63 pounds per bushel. It is hardy and accommodates itself to a considerable variation as regards time of sowing. For this reason it can be sown at the proper time of seeding the other constituents of the mixture for either pasture or lawn purposes.

